Civil War, WWI & WWII Multiple-Choice Questions:

In what way did the Southern States (Confederacy) differ from the North (Union)?

(1) The South had en economy based on factories and machines.

(2) The South limited the use of slavery.

(3) The South had an economy based mostly on agriculture.

(4) The South was more technologically advanced than the North.

Which situation was the most immediate result of Abraham Lincoln’s election to the presidency in 1860?

(1) Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states.

(2) A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery.

(3) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.

(4) Several Southern States seceded from the Union.

The passing of the 13th Amendment

(1) Made slavery illegal only in the North.

(2) Gave African-Americans the right to vote.

(3) Ended slavery in all parts of the United States.

(4) Made African-American citizens of the United States.

Which event most influenced President Woodrow Wilson’s decision to enter World War I?

(1) defeat of Russia by Germany

(2) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

(3) raids by Mexico on the southwestern United States

(4) renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany

One thing that made World War I different from previous wars was

(1) the introduction of new styles of fighting and technology.

(2) the introduction of the atomic bomb.

(3) the use of Guerilla warfare.

(4) the use of guns.

The Treaty of Versailles established that

(1) all the countries involved in WWI would accept responsibility for the war.

(2) the Allied powers would help Germany rebuild.

(3) Germany would be controlled by the Allied powers.

(4) that Germany alone would accept full responsibility for the war and pay for all the damages.

In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded to the start of World War II in Europe by

(1) asking Congress to enter the war

(2) urging continued appeasement of aggressor nations

(3) attempting to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the hostilities

(4) selling military supplies to the Allied nations

The United Nations was created mainly to

(1) prevent globalization

(2) work for international peace

(3) stop the spread of disease

(4) establish democratic governments